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BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Little Lard Faunt
BLIOU THEATRE-S-A Midnight Bell. BLOU THEATHE-S-A Middight Bet.
CASINO-S-Nadly
DALI'S THEATHE-S-15-Teming The Shrew.
DOCKSTADZR'S-S-Kellar.
EDEN MUSEE-WAX Tableaux.-Orchid Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Bobert Mantell.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATHE-S-The O'Reagans
LYCKUM THEATHE-S-15-Swoot Lavender. MIBIOS - S - Two Lives
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STAR THEATRE - S - Said Pasha.
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New-Mork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-King Milan, of Servia, abdicated in favor of his son, age thirfeen, who succeeds to the throne as Alexander I. ____ The Germans have recaptured Bagomoyo, defeating the Arabs with great loss; Bushiri, the Arab leader, was The death of M. Rochereau, the director of the Comptoir Descompe, was suicidal.

Viscount Mandeville, heir to the Duke of Manchester, was declared a bankrupt. — Queen Victoria sailed for Cherbourg, on her way to Bingritz

Domestic .- The eight new Cabinet officers were sworn in. ____ There were many callers at the White House to see President Harrison. The Inaugural Committee expect to get \$70,000 above expenses on account of the inauguration. === The attoracys for the contestants for the Governorship of West Virginia busied themselves preparing papers. — The directors of the bankrupt Reading Iron Company met in Philadelphia to prepare a public statement. Contractor Snaith's coachman testified before the Assembly Ceiling Unvestigating Committee, at Albany, that Snaith was in Philadelphia, with his books, and that Architect Rowe also was there. - The Makoning Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Association, of Ohio, passed into the

hands of a receiver.

City and Suburban.—The Committee on Sch Reform presented two reports to the Board of one suggesting a new plan of estimating the pupils' fitness for promotion and another deprecating too basty criticism of the schools and defending their present management. == Ex-President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont and Mr. and Mrs. Den M. Dickinson arrived in town and are staying at the Victoria Hotel. Domaging testimony was given at the new market investigation. = Ex-Alderman Fullgraff was a witness in the Kerr trial. === Robert Garrett started on his trip to Mexico. William D. Sproul, of Jersey City, a manager and buyer for Austin, Nichols & Co., wholeale grocers in this city, has disappeared. Stocks generally dull and lower, with irregular fluctuations, closing steady.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 15; lowest, 38; average, 40 7-8.

District-Attorney Fellows falls ill at a bad time. The Kerr trial has just begun, but after half a day of it the Colonel got himself excused by the court on account of a bad cold. It is not a criminal offence to have a cold, but if he could have staved it off or doctored it up, the thing would certainly look better. Mr. Fellows must know that people will keep thinking of his famous trip to the Hot Springs of

The report comes from Montreal that the "boodlers" and defaulters in that land of refuge have clubbed together and raised the neat little sum of \$100,000 to defeat the bill providing for their extradition to the United States. They could easily afford to spend that amount, or even more, and, of course, their moral principles would not deter them from tampering with members of the Dominion Parliament in such a fashion. But it is to be hoped that the latter will be proof against the ptation, if it really presents itself in this crete form, and that this blot on Canada will speedily be expunged.

Henry Woltman, clerk of West Washington Market, was shown up in a bad light yesterday. Three witnesses before the Commissioners of Accounts testified that they had paid him money for stands or for more desirable ones than were first assigned them; in one case \$100, in another \$250, and in the third \$25. The payments were all spoken of as "gifts." They were to all intents and purposes bribes. nan has not yet been removed from office, but it is clear that facts enough have been disclosed to warrant action by the District-At-

Evidently the Board of Education feels comat to work out its own salvation. At any ommittee of Eight looks coldly on suggestion that a commission be appointed the Legislature to codify and harmonize ways and means of improving the efficiency of our public-school system. The committee dethat no confusion exists in the laws reed to, and that the needful remedies are ag applied to the evils that are admitted to exist. It is certain that the recent action nittee and of the Board has furof this committee and of the Board has fur-nished ground for hope that our methods of other and more rational basis than ever before.

Mayor Grant proposes to wipe the size.

the matter of rapid transit and have a new
His ideas have been embodied in a bill to the bill provides for the appointment to Mayor of five Rapid Transit Commission to lay out routes; but their work is to brifted for approval to the Commissioners

of the Sinking Fund, who must be satisfied with it before anything further can be done. The consent of property-owners is to be obtained substantially in the manner adopted when rapid-transit routes have been laid out hitherto. It is expressly provided that the work of previous commissions shall not stand in the way of the new proceedings. In his message Mayor Grant insisted that such rapid transit as is needed should be permanent in its character, durable in its structure, and comprehensive enough to meet all requirements for years to come. Evidently it is his purpose to carry out these ideas in the bill that has been drawn up.

THE APPEAL TO THE SOUTH.

"The Herald," though opposing the President, declares his Inaugural that of an honest and strong man. "The Sun," also opposing him, praises without reserve his directness and evident sincerity. The most intelligent adversaries of President Harrison admit that his appeal to the Southern people on the tariff question, and especially his appeal to the interests of those engaged in the development of mines and manufactures, was admirable in tone and most impressive in reasoning. Yet it is the belief of most Democrats, and the hope of nearly all, that reasoning, however potent, and the appeals, however kindly and considerate, will completely fail to change the attitude of any Southern State.

Why is there this confidence? Clearly it is because the people are known to have practically no voice in the Government in parts of the South. A conspiracy of politicians, who usurped power on the pretence that it was necessary in order to prevent ' negro domination and utter ruin," was foolishly sustained in that usurpation and in many crimes by decent citizens, and now the decent citizens cannot control either their party or their States, however much they may desire to do so. For the same dishonest methods by which Republican voters have been and are rendered powerless are employed with equal effect to put down any independent candidate or body. Primary meetings and conventions are centrolled, no by the substantial citizens who have the greatest interest in the prosperity of the South, but by the politicians who have fastened themselves upon party and State alike. It is as easy to rob a white man as to rob a negro in the name of Democracy.

Those who doubt whether this is the true explanation should study the course of events in States and districts where manufacturing and mining development have wrought the greatest change in the voting power and in the beliefs of the people. Protection has gained thousands of zealous adherents in the Virginias, in Alabama and Tennessee. Yet it would be easy to name districts in which the rapidly growing zeal for protection has been entirely suppressed by peculiar Democratic methods, and practically denied all hearing. West Virginia would be known as a strong Republican State to-day if there could be a free and fair vote and honest count. The Birmingham district in Alabama would not elect a Democrat of the Carlisle variety to vote against the interests of every capitalist, every workingman, and every landowner in that district, if the party was in fact controlled by its voters, or if the election were free and honest. The strong delegation of Southern men who waited upon the President shortly after the late election and assured him of their sympathy with his beliefs, have a great deal of influence throughout that district in other ways, but they have no power to control the Democratic party, and have yet to show that they can secure an honest election.

To such men the President says, in effect: 'The Republican voters of the South, white and black, must be defended in their rights, because in no other way can the will of the real people find expression on the tariff or any other question." Until a fair and free vote can be obtained, and honest returns of the votes actually cast, the New South has no right to hope that Northern capital or Northern enterprise can be attracted. To men wh know free government and care for it, a government by mob law or fraud is not congenial, and offers no security for any investment. The injury done to the colored citizen is a fatal barrier to prosperity, and as the President justly suggests, it threatens infinite mischief here-

The question to be solved within the next four years is whether a New South is possible. If there is manhood enough, and wisdom enough, in any city, district or State in the South, where political crime has prevailed, to restore to the people the self-government of which they have been robbed, with full protection for the legal rights of every citizen that restoration will be not only halled most gladly by Northern men who care little for partisanship, yet much for security and prosperity, but it will also be followed by business growth and immigration such as many other parts of the South will await in vain.

MILAN AND ALEXANDER, Fortune has frowned on both leaders of the last Balkan campaign. Hardly three years have passed since King Milan declared war on Bulgaria, and gave the signal for what he confidently expected would be a victorious march to Sophia. He had an army superior in force and equipment, and was secretly supported by the Austrian Government. Everything pointed to a speedy conquest of Bulgaria, which had been deserted by Russia owing to Prince Alexander's indiscretions and independence of character. The unexpected defeat of the Servians at Slivnitza dispelled King Milan's illusions. In a single fortnight his army was driven across the frontier with the loss of 7,000 men, and his own dominion only escaped invasion through the intervention and menaces of Austria. The wily and unscrupulous sovereign had been outgeneralled and dis gracefully defeated by his rival, and his abdication seemed imminent; but he succeeded in maintaining his position and became an interested spectator of Prince Alexander's subsequent downfall.

King Milan has loved the game of Servian olitics for its own sake, and with his talent for intrigue and his sudden displays of audacity and recklessness would have remained master of his fortunes if he had not dragged his wife into the divorce court and provoked ecclesiastical jealousies by his concessions to the Metropolitan of Belgrade. When the Radicals rejected his Napoleonic Constitution, he was equal to the emergency, and forestalled revolution. But by his treatment of the handsome Russian Queen he has undermined his authority and popularity, and at last his abdication has been proclaimed. The sickly lad of thirteen over whom the royal pair have been wrangling for two years is now the last of the novitches, and after a Regency will reign

in his father's place. steadily losing the prestige and reputation which he carned by his gallant conduct in the war with Servia. At the close of 1885 it ed as if a man had arisen who was capable of playing a great part in the history of the Balkan. Without a friend or ally in the Euan courts, and with Russia and Austria in-

triguing together to compass his downfall, he showed himself to be a brave soldier, a brilliant diplomatist and a resolute and popular sovereign. Even after his withd swal from Bulgaria his honorable fame as a prince who knew how to handle his sword and to command an army inspired respect and homage among the Continental courts, where heirs to thrones have become feeble carpet-knights, destitute of courage and ability. Queen Victoria, always partial to the Battenberg family, regarded him with high favor as a soldier prince worthy to marry one of her most distinguished granddaughters; and Frederick III, one of the few great soldiers of the century, was only prevented by Prince Bismarck's firmness from accepting him as his son-in-law during his brief and melancholy reign. In the three Victorias, grandmother, mother and daughter, he had most persistent and industrious allies, and there were indications a few months age that the German Emperor would waive his opposition to the match in order to conciliate English favor. As the brother-in-law of the most powerful sovereign in Europe, Prince Alexander would have occupied a very different position from that of the baffied and defcated exile from Bulgaria. Fortune scenied to be favoring him once more, when temptation suddenly assa led him in the person of a dashing opera singer. Mile. Leisinger he has suddenly married, to the consternation of the matchmakers and to the humiliation of the English court faction in Berlin.

Victor and vanquished in that exciting passage of arms for the defence and conquest of Bulgaria are now hopelessly relegated to the obscurity of private life. King Milan. after his embittered persecution of Queen Natalie, and Prince Alexander, after jilting the daughter of an Emperor for the sake of an opera singer, are alike left in undisputed possession of their reminiscences of departed greatness. So passes away the glory of a gilded world, if a King cannot be content to live with his Queen, or if a soldier-prince surrenders at discretion when he strays into a box at the opera.

PUSH THE INVESTIGATION.

The sudden disappearance of so many persons who are connected in one way or another with the Albany ceiling scandal has produced a profound impression upon the public mind. Suspicion has now deepened into conviction. Men who have nothing to fear do not run away from s mild a tribunal as a legislative investigating committee unless it has been made worth their while to do so. No man is willing to put himself in the position in which these absent persons are now placed before the community, unless through great anxiety to shield either themselves or others. Men who have nothing to tell are usually willing to tell it. The present situation raises the strongest presumption that an ugly secret, or perhaps a series of them, is being guarded. The people want to know what that secret is, down to the last detail. They will not be satisfied with an investigation that seems to stop short anywhere. They want, not a part of the truth, but the whole of it, no matter whom it hurts.

Various disingenuous newspapers have tried to make out a connection between the ceiling job and the result of the election in this State. and persist in this endeavor, although Mr. Ainsworth, whose remarks were made the basis of these imputations, has explained clearly what he meant. But these veracious interpreters of public opinion in ist upon it that Mr. Ainsworth meant what they say he meant, and did not mean what he says he meant. The best answer to be made to misrepresentation of this kind is for the Republican majority of the committee to push the investigation hard. We are glad that they seem to be animated by this spirit. Even Mr. Creamer, of the minority, seems disposed to help the inquiry.

Let the committee exhaust every means at its command to bring to light all the secrets of the ceiling. In this way the sincerity of the majority will be demonstrated before the people of the State.

AGAIN.

When the Democratic Free-Trade editor can't think of anything else to exercise his irritable temper upon, he reads Samuel J. Randall out of the party. He does this usually without regard to the proprieties of time or place, and solely to free his powerful mind. As a rule, he manages to do it just when Mr. Randall's prestige is at its height. Here is 'The St. Louis Republic" seizing the present occasion to remark that, with the expiration of the Lth Congress, Mr. Randall "makes his final exit as an influential factor in the Democratic party." The party is to resume control of the House of Representatives next year on an issue to which he will be opposed, and the Speaker chosen on that issue will not 'dare to place Mr. Randall at the head of an important committee." In the present Congress, the Democrats being in a minority and controlling none of the committees, he "can exercise no influence and win no perverts." He therefore steps "out into the twilight of a permanent eclipse. The Democrats have repudiated his leadership, and the Republicans no longer need him. It is doubtful if his act in ostentatiously joining the leading Republican club of the country, the Grand Army of the Republic, will make more than a passing sensation. The place which has known him so long will know him no more forever, and the party whose steps he has so long cumbered will pass on to a victory won on an issue which he has done his best to discredit."

Why, Samuel J. Randall was probably never so strong in the regard of his party as he is to-day. What is it that hundreds of thousands of Democrats have been saying to themselves ever since the election? That if the party had been governed by the ideas of Samuel J. Randall rather than those of Grover Cleveland, Mr. Cleveland would have been his own successor. Mr. Cleveland comes to practise law in New-York amid the muttered execrations of hundreds of thousands of Democrats who believe that they have lost power because he is a blundering egotist. Mr. 'Cleveland's fatal error is Mr. Randall's vindication. Read Randall out of the Democratic party now? How many Democrats are wishing to-day that he had been the candidate in the last election !

THE SUGAR SWINDLERS.

It begins to look as if the public curiosity as to the methods by which so many people here and in Europe were swindled by the persons who professed to have invented and to be operating a new method of refining sugar might soon be gratified. Much has yet to be explained concerning these huge frauds. man who claimed the invention of the new process is dead, or said to be dead, and he has of course become the only cinner. His widow knows nothing about the process, nor about her late husband's affairs. Their various relatives, who shared with him the proceeds of the frauds, are all equally ignorant. So are the officers of the company which owned the process and received the proceeds of the sales of its worthless stock. None of them know anything about anything. They all depended on the dead man, They all believed in him.

They maintained a supply of credulity constantly on hand which was equal to all the drafts he made upon it, and when the collapse came they were shocked and grieved beyond

Now, it stands to reason that these profes sions are mostly false, and that there were other individuals concerned in this gigantic steal. So long as it was impossible to get hold of Mrs. Freund and her party in Michigan, the possibility of discovering the guilty persons and the degree of their guilt was slight. Now, however, that the Governor of Michigan has consented to the extradition of all the party, now that they are in the hands of our au thorities, the path toward a series of prosecu tions should be short and straight. It should be known who, among those who aided Freund in his rascally schemes, received the profits of them. It is no defence to a participation in such ill-got gains to plead simplicity of mind. It is a crime to be too credulous. The place for idiots is not among the officers and directors of a company that is professing to own a valuable process for refining sugar, and under uch professions is selling worthless bits of paper for thousands of dollars.

THE SPRING SEARCH.

Naturalists tell us of experiments with birds of passage which go to prove that the migratory instinct is irresistible at certain seasons; of how these birds, both old and young, confined in cage remote from their companions, best their wings against the bars in piteous endeavor to escape when the season at which their kind are wont to journey away to the south or north arrives. Whether or not a similar instinct prompts the New-Yorker to fly, or attempt to fly, to the suburbs at about the time of each recurring vernal equinox naturalists have not determined, but certain it is that at this season the Gothamite not happily possessed of a brownstone front resolves hereafter to live in one of these suburban villages, of which we read and are told, where prices are reasonable, trains frequent, malaris no nearer than the next town, and mosquitoes all confined to a certain undesirable neighborhood further down the street, where there are houses for sale by an unprincipled rival real estate dealer.

The kind of New-Yorker we have indicated now decides to dwell no longer in the city. He makes long computations on the backs of envelopes, and demonstrates that he has already paid for three or four houses with rent money; and his wife, with that cheerful feminine desire to please, tells him that she has known it all the time. Visions of rural pleasures begin to haunt his fancies; he dreams of a house that he can walk around, of grass, perhaps of a tree, perchance even of two trees and a small bush; and in his wildest dream he sees a cow. This, as it were, is the last straw. He gives himself into the willing hands of the suburban property real estate dealer.

Then he patronizes the frequent trains at their remarkably rapid his and goes out searching for home; and there ever dances before his vision, but ever stays beyond his reach, that illusive, ignis fatuus cow. He takes confidingly from the eloquent real estate dealer, who, born to grace the Senate, hides himself among maps and plats, directions for reaching a suburban house having all the modern conveniences. Perhaps he finds that it is so; perhaps, also, upon examina tion he discovers that gas and water have not yet been introduced into the neighborhood, that there is a marked absence of sewer, that a side walk is yet to be; and, in short, that the modern conveniences consist of an oil lamp reared aloft on a pole at a neighboring corner, which lamp is lighted on moonless nights by the happy bucolic residents, who " take turns" at climbing the pole for the purpose. The soul of the searcher after a habitation not infrequently is stirred by other emotions, and one as often felt, perhaps, as an ther is that of wonder at the seven-league which the real estate dealer must don when he walks the distance from the station, with its pumerous and hurrying trains, to the house, with its modern improvements, in ten minutes. He sits down on a stone to rest, half-way between thes points, and, gazing far off across the landscape, first at one and then at the other, he thinks how strange it is that that agent's name never figures in the great walking matches.

Perhaps the man finds a house which becomes his home; more frequently he does not. Gradually that levely vision of the cow begins to dim, and some night he dreams that she tosses him over the fence on her horns. This puts all his dreams to rout. He rents another fiat or suite of rooms, more inconvenient of course than the one he and; he forgets the grass, and the horned bovine only remains as a disagreeable remembrance; he is content till another spring. But in this spring's search which is now beginning The Tribune hopes that a great many may find their visions realized in comfortable and healthful suburban homes.

IRON SPECULATION. Many of the furnace-owners in this country are heartily in favor of the pig iron warrant scheme, but Mr. Carnegie, in his forceful and epigrammatic way, says that " no Pittsburg manufacturer visits the pawnbroker." In his impression, the practical outcome of the scheme would be to enable some makers, who have not a ready market for their iron, to put it into the possession of speculators, or in case of urgent need to borrow money upon it. Perhaps it may be fairly said that the products which are objects of speculation can find a more ready market, at some price or other, and can command more money in loans whenever a holder needs to borrow than any other products. Thus far pig iron has been a speculative commodity to very limited extent, and all possible efforts in that direction have failed. Mr. Carnegie is at war with the opinions of those who think it a good thing to have "as large a market as possible" for such a product, and as liberal opportunities to trade in it or to carry it on credit. The broadest and best reason for objecting to

this change of method is that a natural adjustment of supply and demand is the only safe and reliable corrective against any tendency to over-production in a particular direction. If too much pig iron is made, but anybody who pleases can still sell it close to the market price, or can borrow money on warrants, the first depression resulting from excessive supply is less severely felt, it is true, and so far the producer gains something But the production does not get checked, as it ought. The output goes on increasing, until, sooner or later, the accumulation makes a fall inevitable. Then the fall is all the greater, because the quantity accumulated and liable to be thrown on the market is greater. It is the history of speculation that it has always caused, in the long run, wider and more disastrous fluctuations in prices than have occurred in articles not specu-lative in character. But the evil of frequent and wide fluctuations in value is especially pernicious to the country and injurious to individuals when the product is one required as a material upon which a vast industry depends, or in the production of which great capital, costly permanent works and multitudes of workers are employed.

There is a quaint air of long-ugo about a ven rable organization which recently held its annual meeting out in New-Jersey. It is called the Millstone and Manalopan Pursuing and Detective Company, and it was organized sixty years ago to hunt down horse-thieves. That was a necessary function in those days, but the company's occupation has long been gone. An account of the annual meeting affirms that "no borse-thieves were pursued or caught last year." Pursuing and Detective Company should now con tinue in existence, it is not easy to see. It is ng as a relic, but not in any other sense That is can have any moral influence on potential horse-thieves is highly improbable.

"The Atlanta Constitution" calls Henry Cab Lodge " a New-England Mugwump." Why does

it now style Henry Watterson a Protectionist, or Mr. Edgerton a Civil Service Reformer.

The decision of the Republican National League to continue the headquarters in this city is a wisc one. The fact that a Nebraska man has been made president of the central organization will nake no difference on this point. New-York is the real centre of the country, whatever cla may be set up by other cities, and here is the place from which the work of directing the operations of the host of clubs can best be per-

It is a pity Sir Charles Russell did not have Le Caron's letter to Mr. Powderly, offering to blow up all the bridges and culverts along the Missouri Pacific. This atrocious proposition was made in writing by the informer while the great Missouri Pacific strike was in progress in 1886. only those in whom you can place implicit confidence," wrote this singular traitor, " and I will place in their hands the material that will, if properly handled, destroy every bridge and culvert on the road." Sir Charles might well have been curious to know upon whose account Le Caron was proposing this infernal business. He was at that time In the employ of the English Government, he says, but they could not have desired him to advance the cause of the Unionists by blowing up the Missouri Pacific.

Mr. Miller is, however, doubtless an improvement on some of his more recent predecessors.—(New-York World.

On Garland, for example. The most rabid Dem crat will not be likely to deny so moderate statement of fact. But that is not much of compliment. Any honorable man who was above dragging his private business interests into the Department of Justice would have been an improvement on Garland.

The adoption of a constitution is merely the latest step in the steady progress Japan has been making since American enterprise in 1854 opened that country to the world; progress that has been startlingly rapid since the complete establishment of the Mikado's autifority in 1878. The Empire has in the ten years following that date acquired one of the best public educational systems, both elementary and advanced, in the world; hundreds of newspapers have been started; a complete and cheap postal system has been established; hundreds of miles of railroads and thousands of miles of telegraphs have been built; all large towns have been equipped with telephone systems; cotton-mills and other factories have been built up that now outstrip all foreign competition in the home market; the army and navy have been reorganized on the best known models; and the finances of the nation are as sound as any in the world. There is not in all history, probably, any record of progress from the semi-barbarism of ages to the best civilization comparable with this for rapidity and substantiality.

It is learned from "The Courier-Journal" that on the fourth of March the Democracy received its second baptism of fire." It is to be that these warm baptisms, like some vaccinations,

Queen Victoria, while appreciating the honor implied in the request, declines to grant her autograph to strangers applying for it. Her private secretary writes that "the immense number of applications has necessitated the establishment of a rule." The Queen might have taken a hint from John Phoenix. Whoever applied for his autograph got it and got also this cheerful explanatory line: "This autograph may be relied upon as genuine as it was written by one of Mr. Phoenix's most intimate friends."

It is greatly to be hoped that no Justice of the Supreme Court in this county will again authorize the sending of New-York City's criminal business outside of the court-house in City Hall Park. There is no more reason, not a particle, why a jury could not be obtained to try Chary and Me Quade than to try Kerr, if only a proper effort were made to obtain it. The search for a jury to try Kenr began on February 16. Within seventeen days the box was filled, and the trial is now in progress. This experience entirely disposes of the grounds upon which a change of venue can be asked in the boodle cases. New-York is able to attend to its own affairs and its officials have no adequate excuse for assuming the contrary.

The Democratic Presidential campaign of 1802 began on the 4th of March. "The World" is the authority for this interesting piece of political news. There is something pathetic in the spectacle of the Democracy getting ready so early for so bad a spanking as the one which awaits it four years bence.

It is rumored that doctors sometimes respect fully, but firmly, decline to take their own medicines. But it certainly cannot be said that Postmaster-General Wanamaker is not a generous patron of the Department over which he has been called upon to preside. "The Philadelphia Inquirer" states that his letter mail alone costs him \$150 a day, while "the mail order department at the big store employs forty persons."

They manage these things better in Arkansas A member of the Legislature of that State recently had occasion to nominate a young lady for the office of enrolling clerk. He is reported as having met the responsibility of his position in this superb " I shall not say that the one I name is as beautiful as the angels are, for I have never seen an angel and know not how beautiful they are, but I will say that if angels look like th lovely maiden whose name I put in nomination the angels are beautiful indeed." Veteran politicians who have never missed attending a political convention for the last quarter of a century and more agree that they never heard a candidate placed in nomination so beautifully. And did the young lady get the place by acclamation, the entire Legislature gallantly supparting her by acclamation? Alas for man's inhumanity to woman, she got left, owing to the fact that another candidate received more votes. What a sad world it is in places.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Alexander Nelson will presently leave the Astor Library to take charge of the new Howard Library at New-Orleans.

The statue of Archbishop Hughes that is to be placed next fall on the campus of St. John's College, Fordham, will be eight feet high and will stand on a green stone pedestal of the same height. The clay model of the statue shows him wearing the house dress of an archbishop. He is represented as if talking to the students at a commencement of the college, an in the prime of life. He looks straight out, with eyes wide open in kindly gaze and lips lightly closed. eyes wide open in kindly gaze and lips lightly closed. His right arm is extended in a gesture of explanation, with the open hand palm upward. The left hand holds open against the broad waist sash, with the thumb between the leaves, a small book. The close-shaven face is stated to be excellent as a likeness, and the expression is admirable. On the head is wore the skull cap and the long, light slik closk, falling almost to the ground, is made pictur sque use of, its broad, sweeping folds giving dignity and a fine background to the naturally rather short figure of the prelate.

Mr. Joseph Cowen has become almost a recluse He is seldom seen about Newcastle, but keeps hin shut up in his fine old place, Stella Hall, Blaydon And "The Evening Journal," of Wilmington, Del. in welcoming Mr. Bayard home, says he "has demon strated that he is a statesman"! M. Maspero, the eminent Egyptelogiat, told an

amusing story of an early experience with Custom House officials in the course of a lecture which he delivered recently at Brussels. He had landed a case containing a superb mummy, an authentic Pharach of the sixteenth century B. C., at some European port—which, he did not say—and, having declared the nature of it contents, he counted on seeing it passed without further trouble. But the officer insisted on opening the case; and after a minute inspection of the article inside it, of which he minute inspection of the article inside it, of which he could make nothing, though he concluded that it must be valuable from the care with which it was packed, he told the archaeologist flat he would have in levy duty on it. "What, duty on an Egyptian Fhanash is asked M. Maspere, laughing heartily at the notion. The official searched the tariff-table carefully, but of course it threw no light on the malice. It is true," he said, "that Fharachs are not incutioned in the tariff; but they are duttable all the

made " Earl of Boulanger.

Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchin not seem to be losing much sleep over "The Time Pigott flago, for both have been sinusing themsel during the last week at the roulette tables of McCarlo. Each gambles in the same manner as plays at politics. Hartington, cautious, conservatinay's down a few louis at a time, playing a slow gain petrons Lord Randolph plungss on a small separing down 10.000 france at a 40m and borrows. Impetators Lord Randolph plunges on a small as paying down 10,000 francs at a turn and borrow more when his clange gets low. By the way, Lord I dolph seems suddenly to have grown tired of the though but a recent accession, he has advertised horses for sale. This, however, may indicate he is going to try a different breed, for his presstring has not been conspicuously successful.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Democratic party stands with its face to the morning," wrote the editor of a Democratic news-paper. But a wicked compositor set it up "mourn-ing," and the proof-reader thought it was so appropriate that he let it go.

The West's Favored Chas.—Western Lady—And so your daughter is going to marry a Western man; is he a farmer, manufacturer or —
Eastern ady (haughtily—He is a gentleman of legure, by Western Lady—Do you mean that he makes money estern Lady—Do you mean that he makes money out working? Pertainly."

"Certainty."
"Ah! I see. He's a real estate agent."—(Ph

The warden of the Concord, Mass., re says that in reforming a convict, you must begin we the bath tub and end with the Gospel.

Our postmaster, Colonel Hardeman, having to ploy a charwoman about the new United States p office, singled out a colored lady and offered her place. She declined it for the reason that there too much work for \$20 per month. "What," the Colonel; "you could not make half of it at a thing else. Why, at the North a woman will stee floor all day through the month for \$10." "Y answered the lady of color, "but dem Yankes is ra to work and we isn't."—(Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A certain religious paper has two departments news, namely, religious and secular. A little boy i explaining this fact to his sister said that there were two parts to the paper, a religious and a sacri-With native Vermonters in the second place in the Government, in the third place in the Cabinet and at the head of the leading committees of the United States Senate, Vermont is keeping fairly to the front at Washington.—(Burlington Free Press.

Mr. Spurgeon recently sent a telegram to his parish oners worded: "See Matt. vi, 34." The words o this passage are: "Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow, etc." By some blunder, however, the telegram as delivered read, "See Matt. v. 34," the words of which are: "But I say unto you swear not at all," a message which amazed the great p

Hostess—Do take some more of the pudding, Mr. Snibbins.

Snibbins—My dear Mrs. Bunderby, I couldn't eat another mouthful. I've esten so much already that I can hardly speak.

Hostess—Do try a little more—just a little more, if only to please me, Mr. Snibbins.—(Boston Transcepts.

A story is told of a clergyman who once attempted to translate into Welsh a well-known English hymn. His knowledge of Welsh idioms, however, was not very extensive, and he, therefore, produced a translation of which the Weish equivalent was "Arise, O God. above the head of two hens, and a crow's nest, too." There was laughter and fancing at Hominy Hall; And the ladies were happy—but gayest of all The cook lady was as she frolicked around, While the nurse lady scampered with pantherifka bound;
The wash lady sat at ease in her chair, While the lady who cleaned up the rooms fixed her halr.

But alas for their joy!—it was brief and short-lived, For the woman whose servants they were had arrived.—(Lincoln Journal.

is said of a certain cranky clergyman in Ohio that he always has either a row or a revival

Pleasures of Ocean Travel-Nervous Passenger (to mate on board of an ocean-steamer)—Do you really think there is no danger?

Mate-Of course there is no danger. The captain has just turned in and gone to sleep, because it is so fogzy he can't see anything.—(Texas Siftings. A woman of Hannibal, Mo., has been fined for wearing " pants"; and it served her right, too, when

rousers are so cheap. Haven't any Characters.—Manager—How me haracters do you say there are in your play?

Anther of there are more any... This i rouch society drama—(Puck.

A patriotic Bostonian asks, "Why should we go to New-York for an architect, when we want to build an especially handsome house?" Possibly because New-York architects are able to design such houses. A Matter of Habit. A widower was at the altar for the fourth time. During the marriage service the sound of sobbing came from the rear of the family group, and an astonished guest inquired: "Who is the woman in tears? Some old flame!"

"That's the cook," answered one of the children. "She always ories when papa is married.—(Fliegende Blatter.

While fi raising \$1,000 as an inducement for a certain to start a revival in the town, a poor, hardworking man died of starvation.

man deed of starvation.

A Question in Natural History.—"Pa, saked sleepy Bobby, "can I ask you a question if it ain't foolish?" Ya'as," almost shouted the old man, who was trying to read.

"Well, if a toad had a tail, Pa, would it interfere with his jumpin', or would it help him like it does the kangaroo?

In less time than it takes to tell it Bobby was between the sheets.—(The Epoch.

"Poverty sociables" are prevalent in some parts of New-England; but only well-to-do people can afford

Parallel Cases.—Male parent (Sternly)—Now, sir, young man, I have caught you-stuck in the jam, as usual, when your mother is away.

Culprit—I'll bet a quarter ma is stuck in the jam, Male parent--Where?
Culprit--Down at the millinery opening,--(Burling-

ton Free Press. DALY'S THEATKE.

The delicate and delightful comedy of "An Inter-national Match," first acted at Daly's Theatre on Pebruary 5, was withdrawn last night, after a run of four weeks. This piece is distinctly meritorious, but its principal humorous part is placed adversely to its sentimental interest, and for this reason it has not taken a strong hold upon public favor. The humorous man must always be in harmony with the humorous man must always be in harmony with the lovers to captivate popular taste. Mr. Lowis acted the part with remarkable ability, but he could not change its attitude. The part allotted to Mrs. Glibert, furthermore, is one that seems to have been intended for a younger woman, and, although it was sweetly and charmingly played, it missed the requisite effect of verisimilitude. Miss Rehan had really to carry the whole play, and most brilliantly she did it. An ingenuous and high-spirited girl has not at any time within a long remembrance been so well presented upon the local stage. To-night Mr. Daly will reproduce Shakespoare's comedy of "The Taming of the Shrew," with Ada Rehan as Kaherine and John Drew as Petruchio.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The New-York Tribune says: "We take off our hat to Cattle Kate. She may have her faults, like the rest of us, but she certainly comes out strong in an emergency." This is discreet. Cattle Kate has been in the habit of shooting off hats.

A WOMAN WHO COMPELS RESPECT.

A PRESIDENT WHO TAKES EXERCISE From The New-York Sun (Dem.)

A SINGULARLY NEGLIGENT PRES

The Emperor of China's wedding cosi int nobody but the Emperor, his moti buen's actendants saw the bride, and arrible state of ignorance as to what he hade of, how it was cut, what ornaments a the thousand and one other essential is